

"QUALITY MEATS"

YOU WANT THE BEST
WE HAVE IT

When you order your meats you should expect and receive only the best and purest. And you also want your dollar to purchase its full worth. "QUALITY MEATS" combine the highest in quality with the lowest prices. We are sure that a trial will convince you of the superiority of the meats we sell.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Prime Rib Roasts, lb.	12 1/2c
Chuck Steak, lb.	10c
Chuck Roasts, lb.	10c
Corned Beef, lb.	10c
Home Dressed Hens, lb.	20c
Loin Steak, lb.	17 1/2c

ROBINSON'S MARKET

J. C. PEYTON, Successor
114 N. Stanton Both Phones

Raising Turkeys On the Range

IN THE American Poultry Journal, is given an article on turkey raising that emphasizes the value of free range for turkeys. The farmers in this region who are successful in bringing their poultry through the critical first six weeks allow them to roam at will. Below El Paso at Beulah there are two women who every year sell several hundred dollars worth of turkeys. Their places are so situated that the fowls may be allowed to range without fear from animal enemies, but other places are not so favorably located and they must be confined more.

The Christmas market requires less turkeys than the Thanksgiving trade, also the price is usually less, but last year the Christmas market paid better prices for birds of all kinds. It is best to begin preparing for the Thanksgiving market not a few weeks before, but rather as soon as the poultry are hatched. The feeding during the first two months of the turkey's life determine to a considerable extent its condition at market time, consequently they should receive careful attention during this period.

Free Range Necessary.
Turkeys do not require a large amount of artificial food and they should not receive a heavy fattening ration from the time they are incubated, but they should be given free range whenever possible. Being of a wild nature, fattening foods do not agree with them. Giving them unlimited range and keeping them free from lice seems to be the secret of success. The mother turkey will care for the results in such a way that they will dust themselves free from lice, but if the weather is damp the lice may increase so rapidly on them that they are overcome.

The feed does not appear to be as important as the care and management. Mothered by the old turkey, the poults will secure enough food from the fields not to require extra feeding. Overfeeding kills more tur-

POISONED BY PRICKING PIMPLE
With a Pin—Inflammation Set In and Itching, Pain and Swelling Followed—Unable to Rest Day or Night—Suffered Six Months—Relieved in a Day and Wholly CURED BY CUTICURA ON SISTER'S ADVICE

"Several years ago I had a little pimple come between my ankle and knee. I opened it with a pin which caused it to inflame. In a short time my limb was so poisoned and swollen I could scarcely use it. I suffered intense pain, being unable to rest day or night. I tried every remedy recommended, consulted several specialists but grew worse all the time, finding no relief in anything. My sister recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I began using the Cuticura Remedies according to directions and I was so much relieved that I slept some the first night. The itching, burning and swelling in my limb gradually decreased and the sore began to heal. After six months' suffering such as I had endured, the relief was wonderful. I continued the treatment several weeks and a permanent recovery was the result. I shall ever recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone suffering from blood and skin diseases. Mrs. D. M. May, R. F. D. 5, Goldsboro, N. C., Oct. 25, '09."

SOFT WHITE HANDS
In a Night by the Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, chapping and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands or who suffer from dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms and chapped fingers—Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are simply wonderful.

Cuticura Soap (25c), Ointment (50c), Resolvent (30c) and Chocolate Coated Pills (25c), are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston.

keys than hunger. If the poults are given some feed and care during the first 10 days they may be given almost entirely into the charge of the mother.

Kind of Food.
J. E. Clapp, a successful raiser, recommends for the young poults wheat bread soaked in milk seasoned with pepper and prepared chick foods to take the place of the field and weed seeds which are their natural food. The chick food is given them the third day and soon nothing but dry food is provided for them. Feeding sparingly or not at all of wet soft foods keeps them from having bowel troubles. Charcoal and broken wall plaster is also given the poults, and it has been observed that the better the weather the more charcoal and lime is required. Bowel trouble or blackhead may be avoided when preparing for market in the fall, by feeding liberally on corn, charcoal and wall plaster. By feeding right at the start the turkeys will be healthy and plump for the Thanksgiving market.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

When doing fine embroidery it is better to baste the goods tightly against a

Starting Shade Trees In Southwest

TREES planted for shade or ornament in the southwest are comparatively few. In the cities and towns where the water supply is not such an uncertainty, shade trees of many descriptions are doing well, but in the country or on the ranches and note the unsettled, transient appearance given the houses by the lack of trees or shade.

People who do not expect to become permanent settlers seldom care to go to the trouble of starting trees. Others who have recognized their value have had them die from lack of knowledge how to start and care for them, or have lost the trees through failure of the water supply. There are many trees besides our well known cottonwood and china berry that do well, as one can easily see by visiting the parks and residence streets of El Paso and the grounds of the New Mexico Agricultural college. Prof. Garcia, professor of horticulture gives the following hints:

Soil Important.
"The soil has much to do with the success of shade trees. Should it be too sandy or gravelly, or deficient in plant food and apt to dry out easily, the hole to receive the tree should be made large and filled with good loam. If the soil is heavy adobe, it is well to mix good loam with it before planting, the bottom of the hole should be soft to allow the roots to penetrate easily, and the hole should be large enough not to crowd them. In a good soil, for a tree 4 to 6 feet in height, a hole 18 inches in every direction should be large enough.

"In setting the trees, spread the roots as naturally as possible and firm the earth about the well. All broken or injured roots should be removed or trimmed before planting the tree, and it should be set an inch or two lower in the ground than it grew in the nursery in order to allow for the settling of the soil from irrigation.

Deaths Due to Lack of Water.
Most of the failures in starting shade trees have undoubtedly come about through the insufficiency of water. If the tree is irrigated immediately

after planting, especially if the ground is dry, again in 12 to 15 days, and frequently thereafter, until the tree is established, there is little danger of losing it. As the soil begins to dry and crack, it should be packed well to prevent a too great escape of moisture.

Plant Trees Any Time.
"Trees may be planted any time while dormant, just before they begin to grow. They may be transplanted any time during the winter, but February and March seem to be preferable under our conditions.

"Most people prefer to plant large trees, those that have made 10 to 12 feet of growth and which may be 5 or 7 years old. If care is taken to dig them with a good supply of roots, trees of this size may be successfully transplanted. The shock of transplanting is less severe on smaller trees of 2 or 3 years of age, and it is preferable to plant them rather than the older ones.

Agricultural Notes
PINTSCH oil, a byproduct of Pintsch gas, has been found to give excellent results when used in killing prairie dogs. The price is about one-third of that of carbon bisulfide, which is ordinarily used. Dried cow or horse chips soaked in the oil are inserted into the dog holes, which are then closed with clods. The gas given off by the oil destroys all life in the burrow. The oil should not be handled near fire on account of the gas being extremely inflammable.

Stock Affected by Corn.
A dry summer makes a hard winter. If the corn crop of the middle west should turn out poorly this year it is probable that stock raising will get a setback from which it will be slow to recover. Several years of drought in the southwest and short calf crops and prospects of high price of corn in the region where cattle are fattened for market make the situation serious.

Little or no rain between El Paso and Del Rio and in New Mexico and Chihuahua for two years have made conditions desperate for the cattlemen. One cattle concern expected to ship 1000 head this summer, but lack of hay has forced a shipment of 6000. Cattle and horses in northern Mexico are so thin that they will not stand the shipment to pastures in the north where they are usually shipped.

Last winter sheepmen provided against loss by shipping in corn and feeding two or three ounces every day. By this method the range sheep may be pulled through a severe winter.

Pigs do better if allowed to forage

in an alfalfa field than if the alfalfa is cut and fed to them. Turning them on the alfalfa providing shade and water, and feeding once a day on a thin sloop of wheat shorts or middlings will enable them to make substantial gains.

Cost of Cavalry Horses.
The average price paid by the army during the fiscal year just ended for cavalry horses is \$175.53; artillery horses, \$205.25; draft horses, \$227.53; draft mules, \$224.15; riding mules

\$213.02; pack mules, \$199.95. The army now owns approximately 19,949 horses and 19,187 mules.

The census returns coming in are beginning to indicate how severely the cities are drawing the population from the country. Tenant farming is increasing and good tenants and hired help are becoming scarcer. A poor man in the middle west can rent a larger place than he could own, for the value of land is now such that it removes it from the reach of the small farmer.

The Efficiency Of Irrigation Pumps

IT IS during a period of drought like the present that those who have the means and foresight to install pumping plants have reason not to feel altogether dissatisfied. Until the dam is built, it will be necessary to secure water from underground sources to take orchards and truck gardens over dry spells. It also pays to irrigate alfalfa with a large plant when the price goes up as at present.

Many people who have installed pumping plants have been disappointed in the amount of water obtained and the expense of pumping. To be able to give accurate information to those who ask, Messrs. Fleming and Stocking, of the New Mexico Agricultural college, tested a number of plants in different parts of the state. The idea in making the tests was to learn the efficiency of the pumping plant as a machine to determine the fuel use in terms of the head and water pumped, the total cost of operation such as fuel, lubricating oil, attendance, interest and taxes, estimated depreciation, and the actual area irrigated or capable of being irrigated.

Efficiency of Pumps.
The efficiency of a pump is the ratio of the power, represented by the ratio of the power actually pumped to the power applied to the pump. If a pump raises 450 gallons per minute through a total head of 8.8 feet, it is doing work upon the water equivalent to one horsepower. If it should require two horsepower to deliver 450 gallons a minute through 8.8 feet of pipe, the efficiency of the pump is only 50 percent, indicating that half the power applied is lost in journal friction or other useless effect. The average efficiency of the centrifugal pumps tested was found to be 42.2 percent.

Cost Interesting.
It is the total cost per acre foot that interests the farmer, also the amount of land that can be irrigated by a pumping plant. The higher the life, of course, the higher is the expense of pumping and crops that can be profitably irrigated where the water is found at 18 feet are prohibitive when it is necessary to lift water 45 to 50 feet. Of the seven pumping plants tested in no case was the cost of water less than \$4.00 per acre foot, and for the highest lift, that of the College pumping plant on the mesa, where the water was raised 93.4 feet, the expense was over \$11.00.

If we take the duty of water, in the Rio Grande valley above and below El Paso, to be 3 1/3 acre feet for alfalfa and 1 1/2 acre feet for orchards, we can readily estimate the cost of pumping during an entire season. However, it is not necessary nor advisable to do this, so the cost for pumping for a

stand of green growing cereals and vegetables in the Sulphur Springs valley. One ranchman examined the ground to see how deep the rain had sunk into the plowed ground, and found that the water so far fallen has moistened the soil as deep as the ground has been overturned. The principal crops in the valley will be beans, sorghum, maize, milo, kaffir corn, melons and potatoes, while every ranch home has its patch of vegetables, which are planted in rotation. The corn is up, the beans have their second leaves, and the melons are fast showing green in the rows. The farmers have been ably aided in their intelligent solution of the dry farming in Sulphur Springs valley by the experts at the experiment station in the valley, where accurate figures will be kept this year for rainfall, and the results of every crop, the cost of production and the margin of profit.

The Way to Cloudcroft



The Right Route East

The route of *The Golden State Limited*, the only strictly first-class train running out of El Paso to the East. This train carries electric lighted Pullman, dining and observation cars through to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago without change where direct connections are made with the principal lines for all Eastern points. We also operate *The Californian*, which carries chair cars, tourist sleeper and standard Pullman cars to Kansas City and Chicago without change. A few of the low round trip Summer Tourist tickets which we will have on sale until Sept. 30th are shown below:

Kansas City	\$40.65	Cincinnati	\$64.05
Chicago	55.65	Louisville	59.90
St. Louis	49.65	Buffalo	75.15
St. Paul	55.65	Pittsburg	72.60
Minneapolis	55.65	Washington	74.55
Denver	35.00	New York	85.85
Pueblo	35.00	Boston	93.65
Colorado Springs	35.00	Philadelphia	81.35
Salt Lake	55.95	Montreal	88.65
Glenwood	42.30	Nashville	53.05

Unlimited stop-overs allowed at all points enroute both going and returning, final limit Oct. 31st. We sell steamship tickets to all parts of Europe and arrange reservations free of charge. For further information write, wire, 'phone or call on

Richard Warren,
General Agent

PHONES: AUTO. 1694.
BELL 594. EL PASO.

H. D. McGregor,
City Passenger Agent

SHELDON HOTEL

Chicken Food Is Most Important

IN THE east, white diarrhoea has caused the loss of more chickens than any other disease. The cause is laid to incubators, brood, feed, vermin, etc., but white diarrhoea is a germ disease and should be treated as such.

If hens are dusted several times while setting with a good insect powder it will do much to help her retain her vigor and condition. Besides, it will keep the young chick from being too severely handicapped by being heavily infested with lice.

It is advised by a successful poultry man to feed young chickens first on grit and charcoal and bread crumbs moistened with milk. After the first two days chick feed is given, and in a week they are provided with sand and alfalfa to scratch in, also lettuce and grass clippings.

Chicken Mites.
The red chicken mite besides cutting down the egg supply will often kill chicks and mature fowls. It attacks the chickens at night usually and during the day hides under the roosts and nests. It is infected with mites become thin, lose their feathers and color of comb, and cease laying. To kill the

mites, spray with a solution of three parts kerosene and one part crude carbolic acid, or apply with a brush. The treatment must be repeated after a few days to kill those recently hatched, then continued at intervals during the year.

To cut down the number of chicks that die in the shell, it is recommended that hens be kept free from lice, given plenty of green food and not overcrowded; that the eggs incubated be fresh and given sufficient moisture. It has been found that three weeks is the limit for eggs to be kept if hatched by a hen and ten days if put into an incubator.

Often in the summer the backs of hens lose their feathers and sometimes mortification sets in. This is caused by the sharp spurs or claws of the male bird, which should be filed or cut round. Washing the hen's back well and then applying carbolic vasoline or lard-form will relieve it.

It seems that when fowls are suffering from intestinal worms the beak grows faster than the head. They are pale, hollow eyed, chirp a great deal; their wings hang low and their feathers and fluff have a ruffled appearance. A. Cook suggests the use of Epsom salts and Cook's Roup and Worm Powder.

ARIZONA CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS LARGE
Bathing in Stagnant Water Causes Illness—County Hospital Complete.

Bisbee, Ariz., July 28.—Cornelius O'Keefe, collector of customs for Arizona, has issued a report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, which shows that the aggregate receipts amount to \$232,756, representing an increase of about fifty per cent over the preceding year.

Albert Hoch of Bisbee and John McIntosh of Douglas have exchanged their business. McIntosh is expected to open tomorrow and take charge of Hoch's blacksmith shop here.

A deal was consummated by which P. S. Roset purchased three houses in Brewery avenue for \$2000.

Larry, collector of customs for Arizona, is looking into the case of Andrew Brennan, 49 years old, a resident of Lowell, Brennan is afflicted with a mania of persecution and labors under the impression that the citizens of Lowell are conspiring against him.

W. Wildgrube, a miner of the Superior & Pittsburg, had his left hand badly smashed by a fall of timber while working at the coal shaft.

A number of boys are reported to be sick in South Bisbee on account of taking baths in a pool of stagnant water left by the flood. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Friend is in a dangerous condition suffering with acute pleurisy, and it is feared that pneumonia may develop.

The opening of a school for the study of modern languages is being contemplated by local people. In addition it is probable that by next fall Bisbee will have a business college and an academy of music.

R. G. Vallin was taken to the Copper Queen hospital suffering from appendicitis.

Charles Purdon, investigator for the corporation tax law for Arizona and New Mexico, is at present in Bisbee on business connected with his office.

Dr. R. E. Herredon, who is connected

with the Calumet & Arizona medical staff, has gone to California for the purpose of taking the examination there.

Mayor Edmundson has returned from a short trip through California. Contractor Scott of Douglas has started work on the point of the S. P. & S. W. railroad line which was damaged by the recent flood. Several plans have been outlined for the purpose of protecting the line from future floods. While work is going on all trains pass over the high line.

No serious damage to the county roads was caused by the recent flood, says road superintendent Sam Elder. Invitations were received by several citizens of Bisbee to attend a picnic given by George Patullo, the brilliant magazine writer, who is here to gather data for his stories.

The Holbrook shaft was threatened by fire. The blaze originated in old timbers at the 400-foot level and ignited a quantity of sulphur. Quick action on the part of foreman Barkdoll prevented the fire from spreading and the flames were got under control and are gradually dying out. Six miners were overcome by the heat and smoke.

The construction of the new county hospital and the poor farm buildings is almost complete and it is believed that the two structures will be ready for use by the middle of August. The total cost met by the county for these buildings is \$28,000. Work is rapidly progressing on the well sunk near the buildings. Stables will be erected for the accommodation of teams.

President Greenway has announced that the existing arrangement with the Copper Queen company, allowing the latter company to deduct store accounts from the pay checks of the employees of the Calumet & Arizona and the Superior & Pittsburg, will be abrogated beginning September 1. This has caused a rumor that the Calumet & Arizona company will have a store of its own in the near future.

The Hall Room Boys in The Herald. Watch 'em.

Like Dorothy Dix? Well, she is going to write for you in The Herald.